BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JANY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBY.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29					
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
APRIL.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
JUNE.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEPTR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCTR.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
NOVR.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
DECR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 31.—The Yankee steamer *Crusader*, carrying twelve guns, was recently destroyed by fire near Old Point Comfort.

The City Council held a special meeting to-day and adopted a resolution authorizing the Mayor to tender the hospitalities of the city to Gen. Morgan, who will visit Richmond in a day or two.

The Council also adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Gov. Letcher, whose term of service expires to-day; also voting him a sword to be presented in the name of the city.

Rain has been falling here without intermission to-day, and a serious freshet of James river is anticipated.

Governor Smith will be inaugurated to-morrow at the State Capitol.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 1.—The Reception at the Executive Mansion was attended by a great throng. The weather was propitious, and the event passed off in a most satisfactory manner.

General Morgan will arrive from Danville on Tuesday. Preparations are making to give him a grand reception.

Baltimore papers of the 25th ult. have been received. They contain not a syllable of news. Gold 151.

Gov. Smith was inaugurated to-day in the State capitol, in the presence of a large number of spectators. After the ceremony, he delivered an address. He reviewed at some length the causes of the war, showing that the North had irritated the people of the South beyond endurance, and rejected every effort to prevent hostilities between the two sections. In suggesting the duties now required of us, Gov. Smith said it is of the greatest moment that our minds should be trained to allow that our entire manhood and property belong to the country, for the purpose of prosecuting this war, and that the State and country must not be ruined by the rapacity of the people; and the Government will not hesitate to exercise all constitutional powers when necessary.

The Governor advocated the establishment of a State maximum for the regulation of prices and the suppression of the auction system and breweries. Foreigners who deny obligation and refuse to unite in the defence of the country should be expelled. The reserved forces of the State should be organized as auxiliary to armies in the field by State authorities, and not by the Confederate government. A sovereign State, without a soldier, would be nothing more than a wretched dependency to which he would grieve to see Virginia reduced.

The Governor next presented a financial scheme, which he advocated at some length, and closed with an appeal to the people to make every sacrifice in a cheerful and hopeful spirit. In short, perform their whole duty, then with the blessings of Heaven we cannot be subdued.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec 31.—In the Senate to-day no business of importance was transacted. That body adjourned till Saturday. In the House the special Committee on Finance reported a bill and immediately went into secret session to consider it, so its provisions are not known.—The House continued in secret session till a ter three o'clock, when the doors were opened. The bill to place in the service all who have furnished substitutes was taken up and the slight verbal amendments of the Senate agreed to. The rules of the House require all bills passed to lie on the table for two days before being sent to the Senate or President, as the case may be, to allow an opportunity for reconsideration, but this rule was suspended to day, after agreeing to the Senate amendments, and the bill will go immediately to the President, whose approval it only lacks to become a law. Preparations have already been made to test its validity in the courts should the President approve it.

The House refused to adjourn over and will meet to-morrow.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 1.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House adjourned soon after the hour of meeting.

From Tennessee—Advance of the Enemy on Morristown.

JONESBORO' Jan. 1.—A courier from Morristown states that heavy skirmishing has been going on between our cavalry and the enemy who were advancing in that direction. No particulars received further than that their advance has been driven back. A Press reporter has started for the front. Full particulars will be sent if possible.

Weather extremely cold.

The Late Averill Raid.

RICHMOND, Dec. 31.—The result of Jackson's operations against Averill was the capture of the Yankee ambulance train, about two hundred prisoners, their horses and equipments, forty or fifty negroes whom the Yankees were taking off, eight of Averill's officers, including his Adjutant and a Lieutenant Colonel, and Averill's horse, servant and baggage. Another account says Averill made a narrow escape. Jackson's loss small.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 1.—No firing on either side since yesterday.

A strong North wind prevails and the sea was rolling very high last night.

The fleet has taken shelter in Lighthouse Inlet.

DREADFUL ACCIDENTS AT CHARLESTON.—Two terrible accidents occurred Sunday morning from the explosion of shells while the unfortunate victims were endeavoring to draw the contents. The first one resulted fatally. The *Mercury* gives the following particulars:

Mr. Frank Gilles, a well known and highly esteemed citizen, foreman of the South Carolina railroad blacksmith shops, residing in Nassau street, was in the act of drawing with a wire the powder from an eight inch shell, when it exploded, taking off his left leg and left arm, besides dreadfully mangling his thigh and severely injuring him in the head. He lingered till about four o'clock in the evening, when he expired.

The other explosion occurred about one o'clock, at the corner of Church street and St. Michael's Alley. The sufferers in this case were observed by a policeman, engaged with a hammer and chisel, endeavoring to cut away the cap. He warned them of their danger, to which they paid no attention. In a few minutes afterwards the shell exploded, cutting off the right leg of one man named Johnson, and shattering the right leg and arm of the other, whose name we did not learn.

They were both conveyed to a hospital in a critical condition.

These examples should be a sufficient warning to others in the handling of such dangerous missiles.

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S BROKEN OATH."—Under this expressive head, the truth of which none can deny, the New York *World* says, in the course of an editorial:

Mr. Lincoln had already been false to his oath.—It was not strange, therefore, that he should be false again. Abolition was, he declared, and declared falsely, as he knew, and as events proved, a military necessity. Now, if we believe him, it is a reconstructive necessity. The pretence is a sham. We respect Mr. Lincoln's intellect too highly not to believe that he knows it is a sham. To make abolition condition precedent is not to suggest a feasible mode of reconstruction; it is absolutely to prevent reconstruction. While Mr. Lincoln continues in office th war, then, will go on, and reconstruction and union will not be had. There is not the slightest hope now of wisdom, or patriotism, or a sacrifice of malignant fanatical partizanship from the party in power. The last hope is extinguished. The only hope of the country that remains is in the uniting together of every conservative, Union-loving citizen of the country in a cordial co-operation for the expulsion of the fanatics who have nearly ruined the nation, and the restoration of the Union by and under the Constitution.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 1.

APPLES—Green	$20 00
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$100
Superfine	$85
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	37
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

December 31, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $8 to $10 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $8 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $8 for superfine, $90 to $95 per bbl for family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 25, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls, $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 85 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 35 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 60 per gallon.

TALLOW—$2 50 lb.

YARN—By the bunch $30.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1864. NO. 45.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS MANUFACTURING TOBACco. J. B. LITTLEJOHN,
Louisburg, N. C.
Dec 30-1w*

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE BALES Cotton. O. H. FOSTER,
Louisburg, N. C.
Dec 30-1w*

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the
PROGRESS OFFICE.
Dec 28-2w
Standard copy two weeks.

PHYSICIAN'S NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THOSE PHYSICIANS PRACticing in the city of Raleigh, whose names are subscribed to this publication, held at Dr. Wm. G. Hill's office, on the evening of the 23d instant, it was agreed to and determined upon—

1st. That they would practice in the country after the 1st of January, 1864, and during the unsettled state of prices for the necessary articles of supply and support for themselves and their families, all of which they have to purchase, upon these terms, viz: at old prices when paid in the products of the country at old prices, otherwise their charges will be in proportion to the prices demanded for these products.

2d. In their town practice they will be governed by these circumstances, viz: when they know that their patients are dependent on a stated and limited income from vested funds or salary or wages, they will be moderate in their charges, otherwise they will charge prices corresponding with the times, unless paid in such articles as are needed by themselves and their families at reduced prices, when their charges will be relatively lessened.

Justice and an imposing sense of duty to themselves and their families, which they cannot disregard, impel them to this step, while, on the other hand, equal justice and a proper sense of duty to the public demand that they should make known their purposes and determination.

FABIAS J. HAYWOOD,
WM. G. HILL,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
Dec 28-6t W. H. McKEE.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

ROOM FOR SEVERAL GOOD BOYS.

TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS FROM JANuary 14th.....$150
Board for twenty weeks from January 14th.....6500
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Dec 29-10t* Oaks, Orange, N. C.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Dec 30-10t

FOR HIRE,

THREE NO. 1 TOBACCO HANDS, AND A FIRST rate dining-room Servant. Apply immediately.
Dec 30-3t P. F. PESCUD.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL CLAIMS, ACCOUNTS, &c., DUE THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands by the administrator for collection. All persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make prompt payment. I may be usually seen at P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, between the hours of 11 and 1.
Dec 28-4t J. J. LANSDELL.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER THE DEPOSITAOY AT RALEIGH will pay the interest on Registered Bonds or Stock, heretofore paid by the Depository at Wilmington, but the Depository at Wilmington, N. C., will continue to pay Coupons as well as the Depository at Raleigh.
C. F. JONES.
Dec 28 1w Acting Register, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.
Dec 24 14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

NOTICE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY THE 4TH OF JANUARY next, rent my plantation, hire my negroes and sell some perishable property, Corn, Fodder, one young Mule and other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.
Dec 28-5t* ISAAC W. STALLINGS.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington,
AT GREENSBORO', N. C., Dec. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders (in current funds) on and after Friday, January 1, 1864. M. STEVENSON,
Dec 23-1w* Cashier.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 23-tf

BRITTON'S BLUE BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quallity. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.
Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl, had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 56th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a free man. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.
JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 14-1w Statesville, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail with the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.
WM. A. SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF 8 AND 7 PER CENT CERTIFIcates, (for Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States,) issued by George W. Mordecai, Esq., late Depositary, are hereby informed that their Bonds are ready for delivery at my office in this city.
C. B. HARRISON, C. S. D.,
Dec 22-3t Raleigh, N. C.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month the owner clothing the hand;—for well-grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.
E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD.
will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

LAND FOR RENT.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO RENT A GOOD FARM of 7 acres, with a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses, about 6½ miles from Raleigh, on the Averasboro road, will address
Dec 31-2t* W. PARKER, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE—CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of Tobacco; also, six barrels of Nash Brandy. Apply to the subscriber, five miles north of Lewisburg, Franklin county. PETER S. FOSTER.
Dec 31-1w

THE MAGISTRATES

OF WAKE COUNTY ARE REQUESTED TO MEET at the Court-House on Monday next, the 4th inst., to transact important business.
THO. G. WHITAKER,
Dec 31-2t Chairman.
Standard and Journal copy.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SKIVERS, FOR sale at $350 per dozen by
G. W. BLUFORD,
D ec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS OR LESS, OF WHEAT, FOR which the highest market price will be paid, on delivery at my Mills on Neuse river.
Dec 18-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwomen and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at
Dec 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, IN Raleigh, on the 1st January, at 12 M., several likely young Negroes. Terms cash. Dec 21-t1J

BLACK INK! BLACK INK!!

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. The bottles serve as ink stands. Price per gross $45.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE TIMES OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 5 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	35 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R O Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

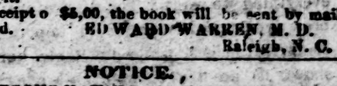
ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon or you will be too late.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, FOR the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.
Dec 14-2w* HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.
Dec 12 3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, &c., &c., to my extensive stock of LEATHER, comprising in part as follows:

400 sides Sole Leather
100 sides Harness Leather
200 sides Wax Upper
150 sides Russett Upper
50 dark Morocco Skins
30 dark Pink Linings
1000 pounds Splits

Tanners supplied with Hides, Oil, Tallow, Lampblack and tools. G. W. BLUFORD,
Hide and Leather Dealer, Main street,
Dec 21-1w* Richmond, Va.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 48 years of age, 6½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.
Dec 10-tf HENRY R. BRYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John G. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Silas H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9 tf Administrator, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 16th of January, 1864.
Dec 19-tw4d E. L. FREMONT, President.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

And What Now?

The bill putting into the service all men who have furnished substitutes having passed, the next question is, will it be enforced? Of course it will. The President will at once approve the bill and the enrollment will commence, and then the *conflict*, long talked of between State and Confederate authority, will commence. The Confederate Congress by the exercise of statesmanship and a prudent course might have avoided this, but that body seemed rather to covet the collission; and they will have it. When an attempt is made to enroll those men who have furnished substitutas in this State, writs of *habeas corpus* will be applied for. These writs will be granted, and the persons so enrolled will be released, and then, the Governor being pledged to enforce the decisions of the Judiciary, the conflict will commence; and should the presence of every soldier we have sent to the field be necessary to uphold and defend the decisions of our Supreme Court, the Executive is pledged to employ them for that purpose. And the issue will arise. The men will be called for, and our Judges will decide adversely to the action of Congress. Then the authorities at Richmond must back down or we must, or collision must ensue; and for all this the unthinking, unreasoning body known as the Confederate Congress, will be responsible. The bill just passed—passing over the outrage upon individual rights and the breaking of faith—was not necessary to strengthen the army. The authorities have command of the material necessary to prosecute the war successfully if they would use it, and in the event of their failure to do so they should be held responsible by an outraged and a betrayed people.

But after this question we shall have another.—Brown's propositions or something like them will be passed. A levy *en masse* from 15 to 55 or 60 will be made, and the whole people will be required to submit to a military despotism. Such is the tendency of the actions of Congress and to such extremes are we likely to be driven. Will our people submit? We hope not. We would do anything for independence but we will not willingly enslave ourselves.—Let our rulers and legislators beware.

An Abundance of Clothing.

We are glad to see a card from Col. Dowd, Chief of the Clothing Department for furnishing North Carolina Troops, in which he says he is amply prepared to clothe all the troops. He says;

"I beg leave to state, for the benefit of the public, and the North Carolina Army, that there has been, and is now, a sufficient quantity of clothing on hand to supply them, with the exception of shoes and blankets, which we have not been able to obtain in such large quantities. As to jackets, pants, shirts, drawers, and socks, there has been no scarcity, and if the soldiers have not been supplied it is the fault of the brigade and regimental quartermasters."

So it seems our brave boys need suffer for nothing save shoes and blankets, if gold lace will do its duty. Nor ought they, in our opinion, to suffer for shoes. All the leather in the State, with the tan-yards and all the shoemakers are at the service of the military authorities, and the soldiers aught to be well shod.—Tan the leather from the stock that is killed and make it up into shoes and there will be no scarcity. But if some of us must go barefooted let it be the people at home and not the soldiers in the army.

As to blankets, let the people at home make quilts and comforts to sleep under and surrender their blankets and carpets for the use of the army. The soldiers must be provided for.

Home Manufactures.—We have been shown by Thos. Coats, Esq., a case of surgical instruments and several specimens of cutlery that are most creditable to the manufacturer, as well as gratifying evidences to the fact that we shall soon be able to produce everything we want. The surgical instruments have been pronounced superior to imported articles by competent judges, while the table knives and forks shown us are fine enough for a King's table. Mr. Coats has been operating at Tarboro', but to secure better facilities he is now removing and fitting up his establishment at Raleigh, where he expects to commence the manufacture of these articles, on a large scale, at an early day.

Messrs. Dortch and Davis, the two Senators from this State, voted for the bill putting in the service all persons who have furnished substitutes.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says there are enough able-bodied exempts in that city to fill a young brigade.

Exodus from Richmond—The City Press on the Substitute Bill.

The Richmond press has but little to say about the passage of the substitute bill; in fact, they are all silent with the exception of the *Dispatch*, which sheet approves whatever the Congress or the Executive may do. It has an editorial approving the action of the Senate in passing the bill as it came from the House, which is in the usual strain of those who are paid to pipe at the king's gate.

We copy the following paragraphs from the local columns and news columns of the *Whig, Dispatch, Examiner* and *Enquirer*. The *Whig* says:

"The Confederate Senate passed the "Substitute Bill" yesterday, as it passed the House. The event did not produce much excitement, as the passage of the bill was regarded as a foregone conclusion, after the decisive vote for the measure in the lower House, although there were, doubtless, some among those affected by the bill who entertained the hope that a body so conservative, grave and reflecting as the Senate is supposed to be, would make the bill less sweeping in its operations, by at least exempting principals whose substitutes are not and cannot be liable to conscription. But the act is now a law, or will become so when it receives the approval of the President, and then the gentlemen who have been represented in the army by substitutes, will no longer have the privilege of walking to and fro in our streets. That privilege will be exhausted, and they must go to Camp Lee!

Scores, if not hundreds, of this class of citizens have put themselves beyond the reach of the enrolling officer and his guards, by flying to a more congenial clime. By what routes they have departed, or to what particular destination they have started, we do not know, but it is certain they have gone, fled, vamosed. We see them mentally, "on their winding way." They may have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire, for aught we know, but this is their look-out. Those who have left property behind, may hereafter learn that it has been confiscated. If it be true that several of the fugitives are proprietors of dry goods stores and other establishments notorious for the extortion practiced at them, the sooner the goods are seized and put under the hammer the better.

The majority of those who have substitutes in the army will remain to await a judicial test of the constitutionality of the act. Somebody, we are sure, will make the issue; but it is suggested that in the event of an adverse decision the Government authorities will take an appeal to the Supreme Court, which may not be organized until after the war, and in the meantime the petitioner will remain in custody, or be allowed to take his place in the ranks.

The general "talk" among those who have substitutes in the field is that the action of Congress will destroy public confidence in the good faith of the Government, and the consequence will be that the financial promises or obligations of the Government will, ere long, fall below par. Already, it is understood, holders of Confederate bonds are putting them upon the market, to be disposed of at any price. There is more of pique than logic in this argument, and we trust that a "sober second thought" will check any tendency that may be developed to impair the credit of the Government by any concerted flooding of the market with Confederate bonds."

The *Enquirer* says:

"The Senate, yesterday, passed the House bill putting in the army all who have heretofore furnished substitutes. This (if the men proposed to be put in submit) will curtail the effective working force of a number of public institutions, whose names are "familiar as household words" to the public. In this category are embraced the railroads of Virginia, whose executive officers can now hardly keep them running in good order, by all the means at their command. All Virginia railroad iron is nearly worn out, and so are the men working them."

The Hebrews and other persuasions are fleeing from Richmond like rats from a burning barn. The *Dispatch* says:

Yesterday the Senate passed the bill previously passed by the House of Representatives, declaring that no person shall be exempt from military service by reason of having furnished a substitute, and the bill only awaits the Executive approval to become a law. The vote in both Houses on this bill was very decisive—in the Senate 17 to 2, and in the House 52 to 13.

Ever since the bill passed the House, in the early part of last week, there has been a decided fluttering among those who have thus far managed to evade military service, and the highways leading North from Richmond have been crowded with the fleeing Israelites: in this instance, without a Moses to lead them in their journeyings. We heard yesterday of a case in which three thousand dollars were offered for a hack by two gentlemen of the Hebrew persuasion to transport them and their baggage to the banks of the Rappahannock.

The *Examiner* says:

"Richard" is thought extravagant for offering his "kingdom for a horse" when in a fix and hard pressed by "Richmond" at the battle of Bosworth field; but oh, ye Jehus! what do you think of three thousand dollars for a hack-ride to the "jumping-off" spot of the "refugees from Dixie," a few miles below Urbanna. This sum, in Confederate money, we are assured, was actually paid to a hackman, yesterday morning, by a couple of fleeing Israelites, whose principal baggage was gold and "greenbacks." Their instructions to the hackman were to spare neither horseflesh nor coach, as they would pay for both, and that roundly, if the former were killed or the latter smashed. Extraordinary hack riding that. The rates are rising, and will go higher still to-day. "My kingdom for a horse" is bosh in comparison to three thousand dollars for a hackney-coach ride. But the emergency was great—greater than that in which "Richard" found himself placed, though, like him, they sought to fly from "Richmond."

CONGRESSIONAL—THE PASSAGE OF THE SUBSTITUTE BILL—THE VOTE IN THE SENATE, &C.

We give a brief synopsis of the proceedings of Congress on Wednesday last, the day on which the substitute bill passed the Senate. It will be seen from the House proceedings of the same day that Mr. Gaither, from this State, favors a levy *en masse*—excepting of course the members of Congress:

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock.—Prayer by the Rev. J. L. Burrows, of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, presented the resolutions of the Georgia Legislature relative to the right of the soldiers of that State to elect their own officers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Phelan, of Miss., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, relative to substitutes, etc. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Hill, of Ga., from the Commitee on the Judiciary, reported back the House bill amending the act relative to impressments, with amendments. The bill and amendments were placed on the calendar and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of a bill referred to them relative to impressments.

Mr. Hill reported back, without amendment, the House bill to provide for filling vacancies in Congress in certain Indian nations. The bill was read and passed.

The unfinished business, the bill to repeal the "Act regulating the [illegible] necessity, and to provide for the payment therefor," was taken up and passed.

After repealing the act named, the bill provides that nothing therein shall be construed to vitiate claims for property destroyed under the said act.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the House bill to put an end to the exemption of persons who have furnished substitutes, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Maxwell, of Fla., proposing to exempt from the operation of the act persons engaged in agricultural pursuits and whose substitutes have not deserted.

Mr. Maxwell, of Fla., and Mr. Hill, of Ga., advocated the amendment.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., opposed the amendment, and advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Caperton addressed the Senate on the substitute question, generally taking the ground that there was no contract between the government and persons furnishing substitutes.

Mr. Phelan opposed the amendment and criticised it at length.

The amendment was lost.

Amendments of Mr. Seemmes, of La., and Orr, of S. C., were also voted down.

Mr. Orr moved to amend by striking out the word "therefore" and inserting "America do." Adopted.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Caperton, Clarke, Clay, Davis, Dortch, Henry, Hill, Hunter, Johnson, of Ark., Jemison, Maxwell, Phelan, Semmes, Simms, Sparrow and Wigfall—17.

Noes—Messrs. Johnson, of Ga., and Orr—2.

The following is the bill as amended and passed:

A bill to be entitled an act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms, the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that no person shall be exempt from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to effect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, put in substitutes.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate resolved itself into secret Executive session.

The House was opened with prayer at 12 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Minnegerode.

The House being without a quorum Tuesday at the hour of adjournment, the roll was ordered to be called to ascertain the number of members present yesterday morning, and a quorum being found present the House proceeded to business.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Russell, of Virginia, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill to repeal all exemptions from military service now allowed by law to any of the white male residents between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except the exemptions for disability, and the exemptions of persons holding office in or under the Confederate and State governments, or employed in State Ordnance Departments, or ministers of the gospel, and of State troops, as now allowed by law; and also to report a bill to regulate details.

Mr. Hilton, of Fla., presented some resolutions from the Legislature of his State: 1st. In favor of an increase of the pay of soldiers of the army. 2d. In favor of exempting certain persons from the payment of the tax in kind. 3d. On the subject of military exemptions; which were appropriately referred.

The same gentleman also presented a memorial of the army of Northern Virginia, asking that the rank and pay of captains of cavalry may be given to the adjutants of regiments, which on his motion was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gaither, of N. C., offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that all persons connected with the railroad and express companies, assistant quartermasters and commissaries, agents and employees of every description, justices of the peace, and militia officers within the conscription age, be immediately enrolled in the army; and that said committee inquire into the propriety of declaring that it shall not be lawful to detail from the military service any person to work in any cotton or woolen factory, forge, foundry, furnace, or for any other company or individual enterprise whatever, except the army in the field.

Mr. Heiskell, of Tennessee, offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether orders have been made by commanding officers in the field requiring officers of regiments and companies to pay assessments of damage made by such commanding officers without intervention of Courts-Martial or boards of survey; and whether such are authorized by any statute of the Confederate States, and if not, upon what authority such power is claimed.

On motion of Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, the bill appropriating $5,000,000 to the families of deceased soldiers was transferred from the calendar of the last session to that of the present session.

Mr. Chambliss, of Virginia, moved to transfer the bill providing for the payment of the seamen on board the steamer Merrimac, in the battles of May, 1862, to the calendar of the present session; which was agreed to.

Mr. Ralls, of Alabama, introduced a bill to provide for the preservation of Government hides.

Mr. Gardenheir, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to indemnify certain losses sustained by Gen. Wright's brigade, of the Army of Tennessee; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Several communications were received from the President, transmitting reports of battles, in response to resolutions of the House.

The Chair laid before the House, Senate bill to repeal an act regulating the granting of furloughs and discharges from hospitals, passed May 1st, 1863; which was referred to the Committee on the Medical Department.

The calendar was then taken up, and the bill introduced by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, from the Judiciary Committee, to prevent the procuring, aiding, and assisting of persons to desert from the army of the Confederate States, and for other purposes, was considered and passed.

The House also passed the bill introduced by Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, to grant a special copyright to W. J. Hardee and S. H. Goetzel, for Hardee's Rifle and Infantry Tactics, with a proviso that the bill shall not have a retroactive effect against such booksellers as have copies of the work on hand.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Vest, of Mo., for the relief of Major. Wm. F. Haines, Paymaster of Gen. Bowen's division, was taken up and passed.

The House then took up the bill No. 7 on the calendar, introduced by Mr. Miles, to allow commissioned officers of the army rations, and the privilege of purchasing clothing from the Quartermaster's Department; but before a vote was had upon it the House adjourned.

Reception of Gen. Morgan.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*, writing from Danville, Va., December 25th, says:

"General Morgan arrived in Danville on the night of the 24th inst., in fine health and spirits. Eight companies now on duty, in Danville, turned out on the 25th, under Capt. Gish, of Pickett's Division, with the Militia of the place and a large body of citizens, all under command of Col. R. B. Withers, accompanied by the Mayor of the town, who with a few appropriate remarks, received the General, after which, three cheers were given for Morgan, three for Withers, and the troops retired to their quarters, delighted as well as surprised at seeing so fine a looking man. He is here with his lady for a few days, when

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY AND SCENES IN POLAND.

We take the following from the Wilna correspondence of the London *Morning Post*, of November 11:

In addition to the periodical convoys of political prisoners sent away from this place by General Mouraieff every fortnight, he also frequently ordered the transport of ladies without any sort of trial. Thus, Countess Michalina Plater has recently had to expiate the political lustre of her name. Unable to rake up any present offense against this lady, search has been made into the records of the past. It has been discovered that the Countess Plater was deputed, in 1861, with other ladies, to intercede with General Nazimoff in favor of some young men found guilty of having sung patriotic hymns in the Wilna Cathedral. For this offense the Countess has been sentenced to transportation to the government of Nougorod.

Mouravieff has, during the last fortnight, ordered the deportation to Siberia of one hundred persons, belonging to different classes of society. Among this number are M. Thomas Bulosk, who has already passed eighteen years in Siberia; Alexander Zdanowiez, Professor of History, and his son, a young man having obtained a diploma in the University of St. Petersburg. The two latter were arrested because the police found at the house of M. Zdanowier's son various papers, which had been traitorously placed there by an unknown hand. The handsome house of M. Zdanowiez was confiscated, and, after the expulsion of the residents, converted into a barracks. A number of other persons, landed proprietors, functionaries and physicians, have been imprisoned in the citadel, either for having refused to sign addresses, or upon other ridiculous pretexts.

Last Friday three hundred and fifty-seven persons were transported to Siberia, who had been imprisoned in Kowno, Grodno, Minsk, and Wilna, and afterwards condemned by councils of war for having taken part in the insurrection. Notwithstanding the cold, shiri of Mouravieff would not allow these unfortunate persons to receive any succor in money or even in clothing. Mouravieff forbids, under the severest penalties, even the nearest relatives of the prisoners to visit them and provide them with necessaries for their journey. It may be imagined that the determination of Mouravieff is to cause the patriots to die of hunger or cold before arriving at their destination.

Within a short time the population of three large villages of the district of Troki (Klarichxi, thirty inhabitants; Schalichi, fifteen, and Schilanyi ten,) have been compelled to emigrate beyond the Oural, after seeing all their property confiscated. The women were not even allowed to take with them the linens necessary for themselves and their children. The old men, the sick and the children were placed together in carts, like bales of goods. The able-bodied individuals followed on foot, and had to traverse, in this manner, more than one thousand versts in frozen regions.

When the troops, after having surrounded the village of Schahchir, forced all the inhabitants to leave it, the miserable people threw themselves to the ground, uttering cries of despair. Blows could not make them rise. They preferred to die on their native soil rather than go to live in the midst of savage tribes and inhospitable regions. It became necessary to send a second detachment of soldiers, who were instructed not to be sparing of violence to force the unfortunate villagers to take the road of exile.

THE GRAVE.

Oh, the grave! the grave! It buries every error; covers every defect; extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regret and tender recollections; who can look down upon the grave even of an *enemy* and not feel a compunctious throb, that ever he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him! But the grave of those he *loved*—what a place for meditation! Then it is we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavishing upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy; then it is we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn and awful tenderness of the parting scene; the bed of death, with all the stifled grief; its noiseless attendance, its mute watchful assiduities! the last testimonies of expiring love; the feeble, fluttering, thrilling—Oh! how thrilling is the pressure of the hand; the last fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshhold of existence; the faint, faltering accents struggling in death to give one more assurance of affections! Aye, go to the grave of buried love and meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience for every past endearment unregarded of that departed being, who never—never—never can return to be soothed by contrition! If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silver brow of an affectionate parent—if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or truth—if thou art a *friend*, and hast ever wronged in thought, or word or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unremitted pang to the true heart that now lies cold and still beneath thy feet,—then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungenteel action will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure thou wilt be down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear, more bitter because unheard and unavailing.

A New York Editor on Lincoln's Proclamation.—The New York *World*, commenting on Lincoln's proclamation requiring the citizens of the Confederate States to take an oath supporting his Emancipation Proclamation, says:

"President Lincoln has shown himself utterly destitute of the statesmanlike tact requisite for dealing with a great people in revolt; he is as blind as was Lord North; he is as blind as was Philip the Second of Spain, when he lost the Netherlands. Never since the creation of man, has there been a people so led captive by their imaginations, so subject to the despotism of ideas, as the people of the South. Call their ideal grievances prejudices if you will; brand their ardor, their vehemence, their persistence as black and rampant treason; but, under every aspect in which their conduct can be viewed, the facts stands unshaken that they are a people surrendered to their ideas. If Mr. Lincoln were a statesman, if he were even a man of ordinary prudence and sagacity, he would see the necessity of touching the peculiar wound of the South with as light a hand as possible.

Instead of this, he chafes and inflames it. Not strong enough himself, though wielding the whole power of the Government, to resist the revolutionary exaltation and fanatic fervor of the Abolitionists, how can he expect private citizens of the South to brave an exaltation and fervor which in that section is all but unanimous? If he had stood firm against the abolition current he would have had a great majority of the Northern people to keep him in countenance; but who in the South would not scorn the name who could so degrade and humiliate himself as to take the abolition oath? We might ask, and in due time we shall ask, by what right Mr. Lincoln assumes to propose such an oath? We, of course, know that he pretends to derive it from the pardoning power; but this whimsical deduction is a fitter topic for derision than for serious argument. As he can offer a conditional pardon he claims that he can impose any condition he pleases."

At the request of many friends I [illegible] myself a candidate for [illegible] the Western Ward at the ensuing election.

A City in the Rocky Mountains.—The resident population of Virginia, Nevada Territory, on the 1st of July, was estimated at fifteen thousand, the daily average number of transient visitors being as many more. Main street, which is the Broadway and Strand of the city, is some three quarters of a mile in length, crowded with every grade and description, a large proprotion being elegantly dressed males and females. The buildings of Main street are mostly brick, the first story iron, open in front. This gives a lively cheerful appearance to the street, especially in the night time, when brilliantly lighted with gas. Many of the buildings in the city are provided with vaults and calamanders; the four and five-story brick front fire-proof now-going up, all have one or more of these indispensable features. Some of the streets are so blocked up with lumber, brick and mortar that teams are at times unable to get along; common laborers get from two to four dollars a day, with board. The city supports four daily newspapers, a theatre, opera-house, several churches, any number of negro minstrels and melodists, to say nothing of the institutions already enumerated above. At Wells, Fargo's banking-house and express office it is not uncommon to see tons of "silver bricks" wheeled in and out in the course of an hour. These "brick" in shape resemble the ordinary fire-brick, but are much larger, and from nine hundred and eighty-five to nine hundred and ninety per cent. fineness, which is from fourteen to fifteen per cent. pure silver, averaging some $1,500 each. The sight drafts sold frequently amount to $100,000. Sums of $20 and upwards are usually paid in $20 pieces. No paper currency there, nor in any of the mining towns west of the Rocky mountains—Salt Lake City being the only place where paper circulates for money.

A Classic Toilet.—According to testimony, which is scarcely to be disputed, the sun could never have shown upon a less lovely object than a Roman lady in the days of the Cæsars, when she opened her eyes in the morning—or, rather, let us say, as she appeared in the morning, for before she opened her eyes a great deal had to be done. When she retired to rest her face had to be covered with a plaster composed of bread and ass's milk, which had dried during the night, and, consequently, presented in the morning an appearance of cracked chalk. The purpose of the ass's milk was not only to preserve the delicacy of the skin, but to renovate the lungs; and so strong was the belief in the efficacy of the specific, that the energetic ladies bathed themselves in it seventy times in the course of a single day. As for Poppæa, the favorite wife of Nero, she never set out on a journey without taking in her train whole herds of she-asses that she might bathe whener she pleased so to do. The plaster of Paris bust having wakened in the morning in a cracked condition, it was the office of a host of female slaves to mature it into perfect beauty. To clear the field for further operations, the face of these gently washed away with luke warm ass's milk the already crumbling mask, and left a smooth face, to be colored by more recondite artists. The slave, whose vocation it was to paint the cheeks, delicately laid on the red and white, having moistened the pigment with her own saliva. The apparent nicety of this operation was diminished by the consumption of a certain number of scented lozenges which, if the slave neglected to take, she suffered corporal punishment.—*Dicken's All the Year Round.*

The Mortality Among Negroes in the Hands of the Yankees.—W. H. Wilder, the Yankee inspector of one of those abandoned or confiscated plantations in Louisiana, gives the following graphic disclosure of the benefits of the Phillips Beecher Gregory system, the success of which must place the worthy philanthropists at least upon the same immortal pedestal as the celebrated Wilberforce. This inspector in describing the great advantages of this sainted system, says:

More particularly would I call your attention to the Old Hickory plantation. . . . The mortality that has and is occurring there is truly appalling. On White Castle plantation, out of one hundred and forty-nine negroes, eighty-five . . . twenty-two run away, thus leaving . . . of the original number. At the Old . . . tion there were four hundred and thirteen . . . these two hundred and two have died since July. On my visit there I found thirty-eight negroes . . . without proper nurses or medical attendance. The hospital is a building eighteen by twenty-three . . . in size, in which the sick referred to were packed. In the midst of this lazar house was the dead body of a woman who had died on Wednesday at 3 o'clock p. m. At 5 o'clock p. m., the following day, no measures had been taken for her sepulture, and the body had commenced to decompose.

The Siege of Charleston.—The *Mercury* of Wednesday says:

The enemy continues his daily and nightly bombardment of the city. On Tuesday morning, between two and three o'clock, the firing re-commenced, [illegible] shells, in all, being thrown. A little before six o'clock in the evening twelve more were fired, causing, as usual, no damage worth reporting.

Our batteries kept up a slow fire upon the enemy's works all day long. Some firing was heard in the direction of the Stono, but we have no information to the cause.

We failed last night to receive our usual daily report from Fort Sumter. The enemy's fleet has not changed position.

A story is current among the Chinese of a great drinker, who was able to sit all the day at the table and after consuming what would have been sufficient to drive the reason out of half a *dozen men*, would rise up perfectly sober. The *Emperor*, hearing the fame of this deep drinker, asked him to dinner, that he might test his marvellous powers. As the story goes, the Emperor had ordered a hollow figure to be cast in bronze, of the exact size and model of the man, and, as the wine was served, for each cup the guest drank a similar one was poured into the opening on the top of the head of the image. The wine went on for some hours, until the bronze statue overflowed, while the guest continued at the table and rose perfectly sober.

Funeral Notice.

The funera of the late Mrs. MARY OLIVER ROLLINS will take place from the Baptist Church this morning at 10 o'clock.

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant. Jan 2-3t

We are requested to announce J. J. Overman a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-tf

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-tf

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by

Dec 23 tf MANY VOTERS.

Mr Editor—Have the kindness to inform your numerous readers in the Western Ward that the indefatigable Col. W. H. H. TUCKER will be voted for as Commissioner by

Dec 28 3t* MANY CITIZENS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION WILL OPEN ON Monday the 18th of January and close on Thursday the 2nd of June, 1864.

J. H. MILLS,